



EIGHTEENTH AND PINE ST

divided into two battalions. There is an average of sixty men to the company, exclusive of commissioned officers. Besides the regular line-up of soldiers, the regiment possesses a band of twenty-eight players, a trumpet corps and a drum corps of the same size. The musicians are under the direction of Charles Seymour, The Hospital Corps, consisting of twelve members, is supervised by Major Carl Pesold, Senior Surgeon.

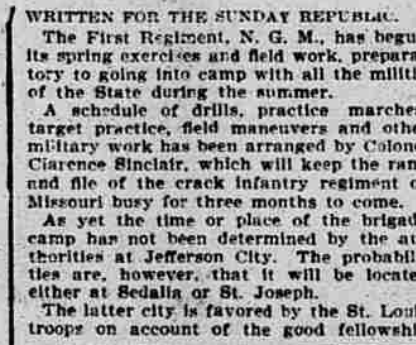
Colonel Clarence Sinclair, commanding officer of the regiment, is considered one of the best military leaders in the United States. He has been connected with the First Regiment in various capacities for the last twenty-three years.

Second in command is Lieutenant Colonel Charles W. Holcomb, who, with his staff officers are: Captain Lawrence Boswell, Adjutant; Major A. A. Marquetti; Major Carl Pesold, Senior Surgeon; Captain John A. Laird, Commissary; Captain E. R. Felt, Quartermaster; Captain H. H. Hinton, Ordnance Officer; Captain A. E. Ebba, Inspector Small Arms Practice; Captain J. P. Prichard, Assistant Surgeon; Captain Shepley, Assistant Quartermaster; and Lieutenants C. W. Harris and Edward Handlan, Battalion Adjutants.

With the exception of its small arm arm which are somewhat out of date, the regiment is as well off for equipment as the average regular army regiment. A regular army regiment would take in addition a complement of all kinds, which will doubtless be granted by the Adjutant General at Jefferson City.

Other officers and men of the organization are anxious to bring up its standard in every branch, so as to be ready to fulfill the duties which will be imposed upon it during the World's Fair. Besides the part which will be taken in dedication ceremonies, escorting dignitaries and the like, it is believed that numerous militia organizations from other States will be the guests of the Louisville Post. It is felt that the hospitable soldiers want to do their part in entertaining their brother militiamen.

For this reason, every effort is being made to secure a new armory. The present building, located on Fifth, Sixth and Seventh and Eighteenth streets, is old-fashioned and does not possess any accommodations, such as would be required for entertaining visiting companies. The building, now in the hands of the Nelson real estate company, is a year, and at any time might be taken for the organization.



WRITTEN FOR THE SUNDAY REPUBLICAN.

The First Regiment, N. G. M., has begun its spring exercises and field work, preparatory to going into camp with all the militia of the State during the summer.

A schedule of drills, practice marches, target shooting, and other military exercises of the military work has been arranged by Colonel Clarence Sinclair, which will keep the regiment and file of the crack infantry regiment of Missouri busy for three months to come.

As yet the time or place of the brigade camp has not been determined by the authorities. The Jeffersonites are probably correct in their belief, however, that it will be located either at Sedalia or St. Joseph.

The latter city is favored by the St. Louis troops on account of the good fellowship

The present time the First Regiment, which is the ranking regiment of the State, is in better shape in point of equipment, discipline and numbers than at any period since it was mustered out of the service of Uncle Sam after the Spanish-American War. An excellent military spirit prevails in the organization. There is not the slightest discontent between officers and men. Perfect harmony exists in every department.

The regiment is on a peace footing; that is, it consists of eight companies, which are

College Professors Say That It
Like the Sugar Cane, Is Threat-
ened With Annihilation Be-
cause Its Seed-Bearing Nature
Has Been Ruined.

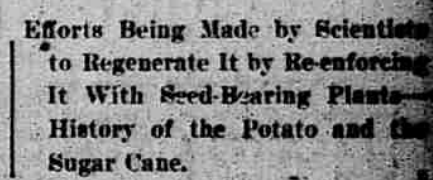
WRITERS FOR THE SUNDAY REPUBLIC

If there should be no more sugar cane in the world beets might be cultivated to take the place of sugar cane entirely; but if there were no longer any potatoes the domestication of the potato would be hopeless. Homes would be seriously damaged, and the deprivation would be felt everywhere with almost equal keenness.

That the sugar cane and the potato are dangerous weeds that degenerate has been recognized in botanical laboratories all over the world. In this country the botanical department of Harvard University has conducted the most extensive and detailed studies, and experiments have been undertaken to perpetuate these valuable species.

The records of rocks unearthed by the geologist show that in former ages there were many plants, just as there were many animals, which have since become extinct. The fossil remains of plants and animals of a boniferous period, for instance, have been preserved for thousands of years as potential agencies for the comfort and convenience of man. The seeds of plants that have survived the plant life which are now found in the form of coal had served their purpose, and in the action of natural laws it was fitting that they should be discarded. The seeds of the sugar cane and the potato is not natural. It results rather from the circumstances of their cultivation. The danger lies in the fact that both the sugar cane and the potato are propagated from buds—the sugar cane from the joint of stalk and the potato from the eyes of the tuber—that they have almost lost the power of germinating from seeds.

For a century or more, during which our production from buds can be successfully continued, the fact that the seeds themselves become sterile has not been a serious disaster does not seem particularly important. Finally, however, there comes a time, like the present, when a whole species shows signs of degeneration, and the extinction, and it is then only by crossing one plant with another plant, or one variety with another variety, that the life of the species is perpetuated. If the plant has lost its seed-producing faculty, such crossing is evidently impossible.



botanical department of Harvard University at Harvard, has been devoted to this particular study. This gentleman has been making investigations in the island of Java, where it was found that, by crossing seed, a new variety was produced which contained considerably more sugar than the original variety cultivated. Following up the work which has been made possible by Mr. Atkins's generosity, Mr. Oakes Ames, assistant director of the Harvard Department of Gardening, and head gardener of his own private conservatory at Cuba to see if by artificial pollination he could not secure a supply of fruitful sugar cane.

No natural seed was to be obtained in the whole island. After somewhat extensive experiments, good seed was obtained, and was proved by microscopic examination to be the same as the original variety. Some of it was planted in Cuba, and some of it in the botanical garden at Cambridge, where Mr. Ames makes a special effort to produce successful hybrids of orchids and other plants. The results of the experiments were most interesting, and the seedlings reported, the seed came up as "green" as it ought to have done, and was rooted and thrown away. But the fecundity of the seed is already being proved, and it remains to be seen what sort of a plant will be developed.

Mr. Atkins is very desirous that Harvard should establish in the West Indian a conservatory of economic botany, under the course of investigations parallel to that of the laboratory which Professor Charles S. Gentry of the Arnold Arboretum—another botanical laboratory—has just established. He hopes to establish in Arizona for the study of the different varieties of cactus. To protect for such a West Indian botanical laboratory, Mr. Atkins has secured the aid of some financial assistance, and is at present receiving serious consideration for the hope that the whole amount necessary to establish it will be forthcoming.

History of the Potato.

Practically all that has been said in relation to the degeneration of the sugar cane has been said in relation to the potato. This vegetable, it is interesting to note, belongs to the nightshade family, as its botanical name, "*Solanum tuberosum*," indicates. The potato, however, notwithstanding the name "*Solanum nigrum*," the potato has been found wild in Mexico and South America, and was taken to England by Mr. Walter Raleigh toward the close of the sixteenth century. It was first cultivated in France, where enormous quantities of potatoes annually eaten in Europe and America. It is so plentiful that when the potato disease appeared in 1845 it produced a famine in many localities. It is produced in France, where for years potatoes had been the chief article of food among the lower classes. The potato is also cultivated in China, and all the cultivated food and vegetable crops. It is generally known that it is reproduced by budding, pieces of the tuber containing "eyes" being planted in the ground. The natural method was to dig up the tuber, and the potato seed is an almost unheard-of rarity. In the museum of economic botany at Harvard there are models of potato plants, and the tuberous roots of the plant, and the blossoms and the grape-like fruit, but this seed-containing fruit has become so nearly extinct that few people, even those who have been in the tropics, have ever seen it. In the models, however, it is clearly shown that the potato is closely related to the tomato, and that the early seedling of the potato is very similar in the original fruit of some plants.

Potato Seeds Almost Extinct.

Even though the potato is one of the most important crops that have been developed by the crossing of the seed, but this requires a somewhat costly experiment which is quite difficult to prove a failure as a success. For the early crop of potatoes, the seed of seed is generally too small for commercial use, so that the seedling process has been abandoned. The budding method has been carried on to such an extent that it is the rule to grow potatoes without fructification, and even in the exceptional cases where fruit appears it is so small and so few that it is largely due to an accidental cross-fertilization. Mr. Atkins is very desirous

Citizens of Sherman Will Receive Him With Much Ceremony and Present Him With a Costly Sword When He Returns Home on June 1.

Special Correspondence of The Sunday Republic.

Sherman, Tex., May 15.—Sherman is preparing to welcome home on June 1 Brigadier General Loring, who was captured at the hands of the Philippine War. Elaborate plans are being laid for a reception which shall surpass anything of the kind ever given in this country.

General Loring and his General's loyal and admiring friends had been waiting for the news with which they have purchased a handsome sword to be presented to him.

General Hare is the idol of Sherman, and of General Loring. He is a native of the town of Junction is the idol of Kansas, and as other soldiers and sailors who have towered above their fellows by deeds of bravery and ability since the Maine went down in the Harbor of Manila, the idol of these home towns and States.

No set of General Hare's has won him more renown than his daring rescue of Lieutenant General Sherman from the hands of military prisoners, who, in the hands of one of Aguinaldo's detached forces, were being rapidly carried inland to the wilds where white men have seldom penetrated.

Immediately after General Hare landed in the Philippines he was detailed to pursue this force of Filipinos and rescue the American prisoners about whose fate the American Government was so anxious.

"I'll rescue Lieutenant Gilmore, if I have to follow him into hell," were General Hare's words upon starting. How well he made good on his word, is the testimonial of Lieutenant Gilmore.

"The heroism of the soldiers who effected our rescue is beyond comparison. For weary weeks and months they fought their way through dense jungles, over steep mountains and through dense forests, where trees and scrubbery grew so thickly together as to form walls almost as solid as a beach of sand. They were the real heroes of modern times, and overshadowed Sherman's march to the sea. None but American soldiers could have made that trip, every step of which was fraught with hidden dangers."

"The intrepidity of that handful of men under Colonel Hare is on a footing with the deeds of the gallant soldiers of the days of Washington. Their work will live in history. When the soldiers finally reached our little band, they were almost starving. Their clothing had been torn from their backs by the rugged and rocky way, but they were still willing to push on and ready to fight. I take off my hat to Colonel Hare and bow to the American army."

General Hare has been a few parallels in history, and the subsequent rescue of Captain David Shields, are but two of the gallant achievements of General Hare.

General Hare left the Philippines a plain Major, but came back under the most pleasant conditions, for he carried a message conveying the sad intelligence that his daughter was dying in her Philadelphia home.

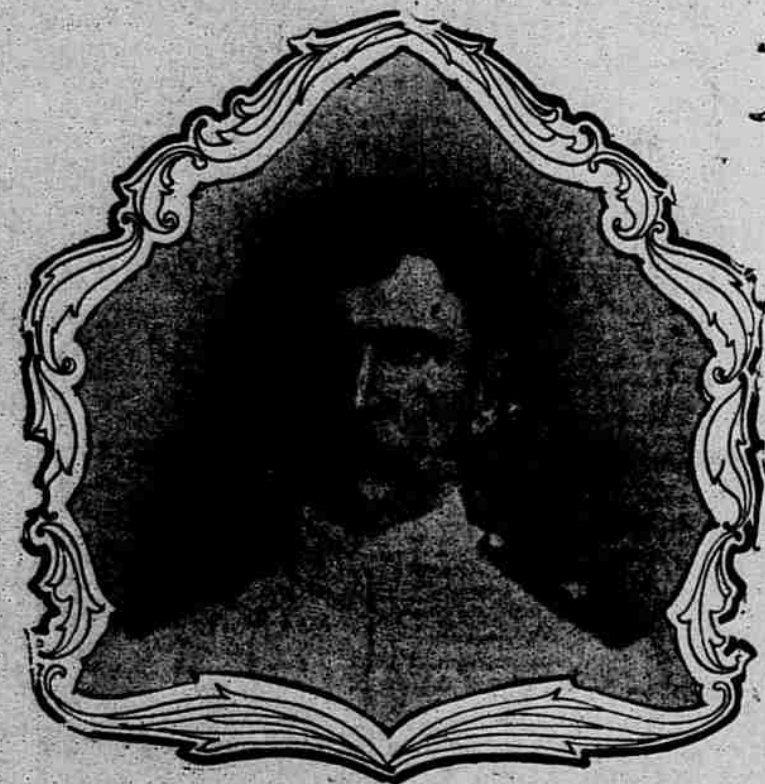
When he arrived in New York, after being at sea one week overland, he was met by his brother, Elias Hare, of this city, and, much to his joy, Lippincott of Philadelphia, who conveyed to him the sad intelligence that his daughter was much improved and on the road to recovery.

General Hare went to Philadelphia, visited his daughter, and then reported to the War Department.

General Hare married Miss Jennie Hancock, daughter of John Hancock, in Washington. They have three children, two of whom are now in the Philippines, and the third the other Miss Lippincott, lives in Philadelphia.

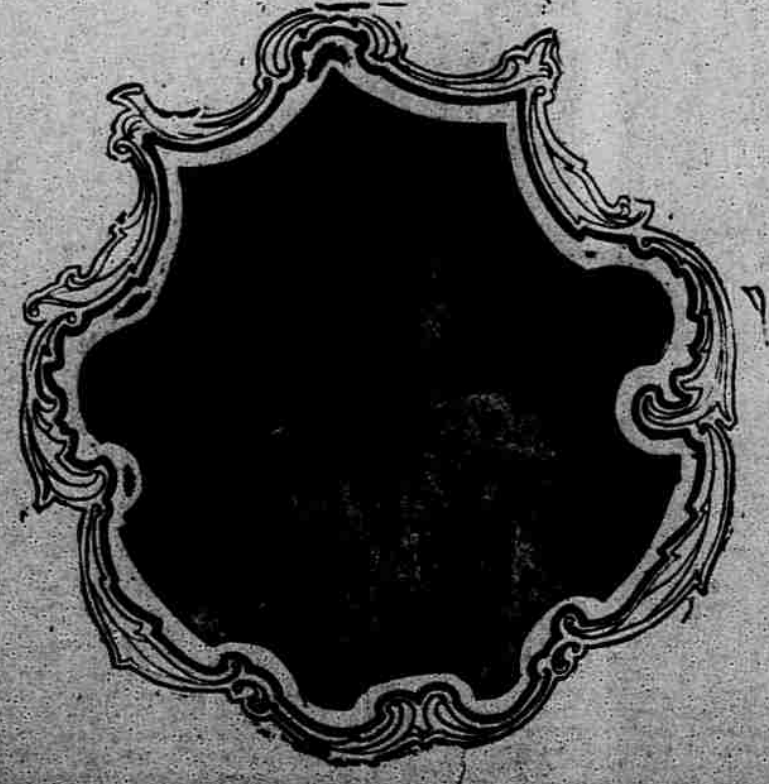
General Hare has two brothers—General Hare, former District Attorney of Tarrant County, Texas, and Mr. Hare, of the same County, Texas, who is in the Philippines.

General Hare is the son of Mr. C. Grayson of Kansas City, Mo.



BRIGADIER GENERAL LUTHER R. HARE.

loud and long in their demands that his service be recognized by promotion to the rank of Brigadier General, at least.



GEORGE CLIFFORD BAKER, SON OF DOCTOR AND MRS. R.
BAKER OF 506 JENNEY AVENUE.